work admirably together. They seem to have one another's confidence and a full and mutua appreciation of each other's capacity. Mr. Moody opened the case. He conducted the examination almost all, except the medical witnesses. He did his work as well as it could have been done and with a deportment that was much to his It was absolutely free of even the suggestion of malignancy or persecution. Mr. Knowlton, on the other hand, being more positive in his mental construction than his as sistant, did display a certain degree of feeling His manner lacked that calmness which the semi-judicial character of his office might well have imposed upon it, but he was decidedly effective; his performance was always intelli gent; he knew what he was getting after, and he got after it adroitly; he showed a full and ready command of language, freedom from constraint or uneasiness and a perfect command of his case and of himself. He may be relied upor to make a speech entirely adequate to the great trial he has so earnestly conducted.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S OPPORTUNITY. The real opportunity, of course, is ex-Governor Robinson's. Mr. Knowlton doubtless understands that. Ex-Governor Robinson is a great lawyer. He would be great in New-York City, and a lawyer who is great there is supremely great anywhere else. As is the case with all great men, his characteristics are peculiar. His eloquence is his own. It is not the easy, ready brilliant, often audacious and always skilful eratory of Bourke Cockran. It is not the chaste, quiet, accurate and finely intellectual speech of Mr. Carter. It is not the polished, exquisitely sarcastic and deliciously humorous talk of Mr. Choate. It does not read like a book of proverbs sharpened with taunt and studded with hardpointed facts as do the addresses of ex-Speaker Each of these men is uncomparable, as is every man of the first class. Governor Robinson, in speech, possesses, first of all, an impres-He looks as if he meant, as if he really believed, just what he was saying. He uses simple language, direct and little illustrated with metaphor. He is passionate, but the fire is that of nature; it is not a forced heat. He has a heart himself, feelings, impulses and sympathies, and he knows just how to reveal them so as to awaken a true response in the hearts of others. He has humor, but it is grim; wit, but it is deadly. His argumentative faculty moves in a manner so simple, and by processes so seemingly necessary, one after another, as to efface the appearance of that advoitness which has controlled them from the first step to the Governor Robinson will make a great speech for

Lizzie Borden. And what an opportunity! His client is a woman, young, and if not beautifu', at least not without looks and manners that engage attention and appeal warmly for respect. She is on trial for her life as the result of one of the most bewildering and horribly fascinating tragedies with which human feeling has ever been agitated. One of its victims was her own father, the other her stepmother; both old, good, useful people. It occurred in broad daylight in a house on one of the most crowded streets of a crowded city. Into the skull of one of the victims crushed ten furious blows with a hatchet; into the skull of the other eighteen. Nobody saw the dreadful crime accomplished, and not the smallest, faintest trace exists of the weapon it was done with, or the movements of its perpetrator, when he left the scene of his monstrous work. There are many little things that point at Lizzie Borden, and yet they point in a timid and uncertain way. She sits before that jury not in the clear light of fact, but in a strange, half-illumed mist of contradic tions, uncertainties, doubts, assertions, denials: and from this weird atmosphere little fingers here and there appear accusingly directed at her. And yet they do not seem to have consistency or confidence. Even while you are looking at them they seem to melt away. Nowhere in the case, or in what is known of it, is there a motive for the crime either on her part or on the part of anybody else. NOTHING ON WHICH TO BASE A MOTIVE.

"Did your mother have an enemy so far as you know?" asked the District-Attorney, of Emma Borden last Friday.

"None at all that I ever heard of," was the

prompt reply.
"Not in all the world?"

"No, I am sure she had no enemies." father gave her stepmother's half-sister a beggarly present of \$1,500, and that his daughters thought they ought to have as much. Well, he gave it to them, and there the matter ended. There vere eighteen blows with a hatchet made in Mrs. Lizzie who made them, and on account of a \$7,500 transaction five years ago, from which she issued satisfied, why should she have waited so long? Revenge is a quick, not a slow, pas-Her father's money was, in the end, sure to be

hers, and the end was close at hand. second story, dashed in murderous fury upon that guiltless, inoffensive old woman, came down to as an hour later, selecting the one moment when it would have been possible to was the only person on whom the police could lay to the detective. She was somewhere about the house then the crimes were committed, and she is the mains against Lizzie no more than the circumrating evidence for her own salvation. She has tion and a jumble of stories against which stand suffered past all expression. She has seen herself the denials of nearly twenty disinterested wittorn from a position of seemingly secure retirenesses, many directly corroborating one another ment and raised before the fascinated eyes of the world in pilloried infamy. Every fact of her life Not one of the defendant's witnesses was related has been published in ten thousand prints, so col- to her or personally concerned in her fate except ored and warped as to make it seem a new ac- ing her sister Emma, and as Emma would be attorney whose mental construction compelled him her testimony may be considered unselfish, to take the most ordinary circumstances of her affairs as confessions of the crime, and of police gree all the testimony for the defence was its scarcely a hope of escape.

EXCELLENT WORK OF MR. ADAMS. of all his resources in their most perfect de- were committed, by a dozen or fifteen witnesses, assistance which does not often avail to aid any Borden family. One saw a strange man comine senior assistant, Mr. Adams, may already, though according to the State, Mrs. Borden was already not mere than forty years old, be properly de- cold in death. Another saw a bugzy standing scribed as a leader of the Massachusetts bar. Mr. in front of the door at 11 o'clock, waiting, and Borden at the earliest stage of the case by the attorney, Mr. Jennings, who was her personal friend, and who had been to her father both friend and attorney. Mr. Adams until now was the strong man of the defence. Before the justice's court at Fall River the commanding part now taken by Governor Robinson he had performed, and the voice of all who saw decribes it as an admirable performance. It is not a small thing to a young and ambitious man who feels his nerves tingling with the assurance Heaven gave him of the ability to do a great act well, to find himself at the very culmination of it apparently set aside and overshadowed.

place in the court work here has been permitted o the man who until now had held the first place. The second place, which formerly Mr. Jennings occupied, he has chosen still to hold. The situation offered to Mr. Adams a first-rate opportunity to show the kind of man he is, and has shown it in a way that has won for him, from those who have observed the situation, profound respect and admiration. Putting pride and ambition wholly under cover, he has been the eyes, the cars and the directing hand of the defence. He has subordinated his personality absolutely, but he has worked with quiet diligence, examining the law, getting at the facts, perceiving the weak points of the prosecution, and supplying the quick flashes of light that have revealed them to the jury; not only placing at Governor Robinson's disposal all the information he had acquired until this trial began, but employing his educated faculties in the proceedings here as if it were still his voice that spoke the loudest and his figure that stood first in the arena. As a man and as a lawyer Mr. Adams has done here what should make his friends

THE CASE MAY REACH THE JURY TO MORROW. Probably the whole of to-morrow will be occupied with the arguments. The case may not go to the jury until Tuesday morning. To speculate on what a jury will do is about as fruitless an occupation as a grown man can engage in. This looks like a good jury. It has given close, and, what might be called active, attention to every word that has been spoken by Court, counsel and witnesses. I thought it was particularly impressed with the peculiar character and quality of the testimony given for the de fence. The witnesses for the prosecution, except the police and Miss Russell, were just as much witnesses for Lizzie Borden. There is only one bit of testimony that they gave that perates against her, other than as the physical situation at the time of the tragedy is obviously to her disadvantage. This was the statement of Mrs. Churchill that she were a blue dress with a diamond figure in it, the waist and dress being of the same material. She delivered to the police as the dress she wore a blue skirt with a spiral figure in it and a blue waist of another aterial, with round spots in it. The testimony of Mrs. Holmes confirms Lizzie. No witness has confirmed Mrs. Churchill. Miss Russell and Dr. Bowen do not remember what she wore, and none of the policemen has ventured a description, except the man Harrington, who rattled off that ridiculous polyglot nonsense about pleats and ruffles, gatherings, bell skirts and shirred necks in the construction of a garment that was never in Lizzie Borden's wardrobe or in any other

All the testimony offered for the prosecution except this point of Mrs. Churchill's, the police testimony and the stories of Miss Russell about the burned dress and Lizzie's premonitions the night before the murder, was a simple account of the state of affairs in the Borden house after the bodies were discovered. Miss Russell's tale about the talk Lizzie had with her on the night before the murders, in which Lizzie said she was afraid something was going to harren, and that she thought that her father must have an enemy, has not been answered. But Miss Ruscell's character as a witness and her general testimony were seriously impeached by Emma Borden in her account of the burned dress. It appears from that, not only that Emma and Miss Russell remembered the incident differently, but that Miss Russell had taken it upon herself to shield Lizzie from what she (Miss Russell) conceived to be a suspicious circumstance by lying about it to the detective. Being conscience stricken she went to the sisters, told them what she had done and ascertained that they did not appreciate her performance at all, but wished her to go back to the detective and undo it. Mist Pussell's story of the burned dress and Emma's differ in precisely those respects which make the incident either suspicious or wholly inconsequental. Miss Russell says that on Sunday morning following the murders Lizzie came into the kitchen, where she and Emma were then at work, with a dress on her arm; that Emma, observing her said: "What are you going to do with that dress?" ; that Lizzie replied : "I'm going to burn it, it's all over paint"; that Lizzie thereupon proceeded to tear it to pieces and burn it in the kitchen fire; that she (Miss Russell) remarked: "Lizzie, I wouldn't do that, if I were which to base a motive against the prisoner at ence to the police officers patrolling the yard out-

Emma's story is widely different. In the first place, she is positive that the first remark about the dress, when Lizzie came in, was made by Borden's head; ten in Mr. Borden's. If it was Lizzie herself and not by Emma. In the next place, she did not remember any such remark from Miss Russell as that she would not burn the dress if she were Lizzie where anybody could see her, and Emma declared that she did not believe sion, and Lizzie Borden could have had no other. that this remark had been made. Miss Russell in her testimony said nothing whatever about the falsehood which, according to Emma, she had told But if it was not she, who was it? Who stole the detective. But Emma's story controls the jury, into the locked and bolted house, ascended to its since Miss Rassell was not called by the State in rebuttal of it. Emma says that it was she who suggested to Lizzie that the dress we destroyed. the first floor without leaving a spot of blood to It was all covered with paint, Emma uni Mrs. show his trail, and some time, presumably as much | Raymond, the dressmaker, both so testifying. It was in the clothes closet when, on Saturday morning, Emma went there to hang up the dresses she it unobserved, killed the old man, had brought home with her from Fair Haven. equally harmless, and in the end There was no room for her dresses and she com-escaped as successfully as if he had meited. This, to be sure, is not that jury's charge. It is no dress was good for nothing and ought to be depart of their business to discover who killed Anstroyed. Lizzie's appearance with it the next drew Borden and his wife. It is theirs only to morning was in consequence of this complaint. say whether, beyond a reasonable doubt, it was Lizzie said: "I'm going to burn this old dress." the daughter who sits in their presence. She has | Emma replied: "That's right, I would," and here been used, since the tragedy occurred, much as if Emma says the whole matter ended until Miss she were already condemned. The shocked and Russell came to them with the report of what she outraged public called loudly for revenge. She had so unnecessarily taken it upon herself to say

With those stories thus cleared up there reonly person who is not able to prove herself be- stance of her being the only person known to wond the reach of suspicion. This, to be sure, in be near at hand when the murders were comone case is because she herself furnishes the cormitted, and the police evidence. That has been reborating evidence; but she can find no corrobo- pretty fully exposed as a mass of self-contradiccusation. In the merciless clutch of a district about \$150,000 better off by Lizzie's death, even

The thing that characterized in a marked dewho had to find the murderer and to avenge his firm, frank, ready, rational nature. It was told wickedness upon her, she has struggled with as if it were the truth. The State's theory of Lizzie's exclusive opportunity was exploded. Strange people who might have committed the These conditions give Governor Robinson a murders were shown to have been both in and superlatively fine opportunity for the employment around the house at the time when the murders He has had the advantage of all of whom were neighbors and friends of the man in the performance of such a task. His out of the Borden house at half-past 10, when, Adams was brought into the defence of Lizzie a man in the wagon. At that time Bridget had just gone upstairs, and Lizzie, according to her own story, was in the barn. This story was corroborated, and others were told, similar in character. None of them may be of consequence in revealing who did commit the Thurders, but taken altogether they prove that several persons might possibly have done it. They break up the theory of exclusive opportunity.

CONTRADICTIONS BY THE POLICE. In no respect is the evidence for the defence

more clearly distinguished by the marks of truth than in their contradictions of the police. Officer Medley could not have been the first person at the barn. Six persons have testified that

A complete line of all the latest styles in Russia calf, tennis and summer shoes. W. M. LEEPER COMPANY, Broadway and 30th st. So far as appearances go, not even the second they were there before he came upon the prem-

ises. The police matron's story about the quarrel of the two sisters was a lie, or else her offer to sign a written denial of it was, and of that offer five witnesses have testified. She can take her choice Her evidence is thoroughly disposed of, whichever way she chooses. As for Officer Fleet, he says that he did not find the handle of the broken hatchet, the implication of his story being that Lizzie destroyed it, thinking that nobody would suspect her of having used a hatchet without a handle. He also swore that Lizzie told him she had advised her father to lie down on the sofa and take a nap, thus making it appear that Lizzie confessed to having got her father where he was incapable of resisting her attack, and Fleet declared on his oath that he had given this testimony before the justice's court. Now, then, Officer Mullaly comes forward and swears that Fleet found the handle of the hatchet in the same box where he found the hatchet itself; that he (Mullaly) saw the handle in Fleet's hands. Miss White, the stenographer who took the testimony in the justice's court, says that she has gone over her notes of his testimony there, and that there is not a word in it about Lizzie having said she had advised her father to lie down.

This seems to dispose of Fleet. As for Mullaly, he was the officer to whom Rubinsky, the peddler who saw Lizzie Borden coming from the barn at fifteen minutes past 11 on the morning of the murder, gave that information. Mullaly says That Rubinsky did tell him about it, but named half-past 10 as the time when he saw her. Nevertheless, Mullaly didn't attempt to follow up the story nor was Rubinsky produced before the Coroner, the justice or the Grand Jury. This makes it bad for Mullaly. And so it goes on. No point in the police testimony is important, but that from two to five witnesses come forward with denials or with such another account of the matter as makes the police story impossible.

PROPLE TALK OF NOTHING ELSE. to hear the last of this incomparable case. There is a degree of public excitement actually pain-The people talk of nothing else. It is in the air. It has hold of the public imagination more strongly than any event, social or political, within the memory of the present generation. It has brought here over fifty newspaper correspondents and artists, scores of attorneys from a distance, and a busy group of telegraphers, stenographers and typewriters. It is a remarkable little bechive engaged in work of some kind connected with the fate of this poor girl. Never before has a cause involving human life been so widely and fully written day by day. Over 100,000 words per day have been telegraphed from New-Bedford describing things connected with the trial

As wonderful as anything else in connection with it all, is the fact that during these two weeks no day has passed without some kind of unexpected and sensational disclosure. The marvellous, the incredible, the herrible and the bewildering have chased one another across the stage whereon this drama is enacted in swift and wierd succession. Great as has been their effort, the attempt of the correspondents to do justice to it has been insufficient. They have had the faithful co-operation of as skilful a corps of telegraphers as has at any time served the newspaper press of this country. Under numerous disadvantages, six or eight extremely elever men are sending nightly over the Western Union wires from 70,000 to 75,000 words, a performance that is little less than miraculous. Nothing, however, could more strikingly prove the marvellous public interest, extending from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate, that is felt in the fate of Lizzie Borden. L. E. Q.

CHANGES TO BE MADE AT THE NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Extensive improvements are to 🖘 made at the Naval Hospital under the direction of surgeon-General Tryon, who has long had the changes in mind. Since his promotion to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, he has given the matter deep consideration. Among other things, it is proposed to make the hospital a department of instruction for young surgeons, so that they may keep abreast of the medical officers in civil life who have special advantages at hospitals. It will be, in fact, a pracadvantages at hospitals, it will be, in lack a principal training school for young doctors, where medical and surgical methods followed on shipboard and in the Navy generally will be thoroughly explained. The hospital and the splendid inhoratory on the ho-pital grounds, long owned by the Government, from which the greater part of the naval supplie are issued, have been well managed in the past. Naval Nor had he. There is not a touch of fact on thich to base a motive against the prisoner at the bar excepting that five or six years ago her ather gave her stepmother's half-sister a begardly present of \$1,500, and that his daughfers tought they ought to have as much. Well, he

WHIST PLAYERS GATHERING IN CHICAGO Chicago, June 18. Whist players from different parts of the country are gathering in Chicago to be ready for the opening of the third annual congress of the American Whist League which will take place on Tuesday. The rooms of the Chicago Whist Club will be the scene of many spirited contests. It is believed that this concress will bring together more authorities on whist and crack players of the game than were ever before assembled in one body in this country ever before assembled in one body in this country.

Two of the best known have already arrived. They are Henry Jones, of England, and N. B. Trist, of New triesars. Henry Jones, is better known throughout the whit thereto of the world as "avendish."

Buffalo, N. Y., June 18.—Arnold Schottlander, the German chess expert, finished his play at the local chess dub hast night. During his stay in this city, sebottlander won ten games, lost four and made one a draw. Schottlander left here for Chicago to day.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE COAST STORM. Washington, Jone 18.-The Atlantic Coast storm has of high barometer occupies the southern lake region, and the barometer is high over the North Pacine Coast. The temperature has rises in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States and the northern lake region, and fallen n the South Atlantic States, Montana and Wyoming. Very high temperature is reported in the Northwest, a aximum of 102 degrees being noted at Rapid City, 5 maximum of 102 degrees being noted as keye and page 12 pages and on the South Atlantic and West Gulf States and on the South Atlantic and West Gulf Cracks, elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. Unsettled weather and showers are indicated for the Gulf and South Atlantic States. In the lake r gloos, the Middle Atlantic and Sew-Lendand States the weather will continue warm and generally fair.

Washington, June 18 .- For New-England and Fastern New-York, fair; warmer on the Western Maine and Massachusetts coasts; north winds, becoming variable For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsy New Jersey, belaware and Mayland, generally fair, with continued high temperature; winds mostly north. For Virginia, fair, except probable showers south and

For North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, rainfalls; Fiorida, showers. For Alabama, showers; cooler southeast, warmer north;

For Mississippi, showers, followed by fair, warmer. For Louisiana, partly cloudy weather with showers armer cast and south. For Fastern Texas, fair except probably showers nea-For Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota, fair, except lowers in No th Dakota : ecoler, For Nebraska, fair; cooler west, For Kausas, fair, except plotably showers southwest;

cooler West.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York and Ohlo, fair; variable wir 6; shifting to cast.

For Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, fair;

For Minesotta, fair, except showers north; cooler west; variable wirds.

HOURS: Morning. Night. 1234567891012123456.891011 30.0 Hours: Morning. 1 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 1 8 9 10 11

In this dagram a continuous white flor shows in changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's soif, a cording barometer. The broken line represents the tem-perature as observed at Perry's Pharmary.

Tribune Office, June 19, 1 a. m .- Clear and very hot scather prevailed yesterday. The temperature runges between 60 and 93 degrees, the average (78%) being 11% higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 17's higher than on Saturday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be fair, hot weathe.

Lidies' Fine Shoes. NO RUSH OF VISITORS.

A QUIET SUNDAY AT THE FAIR.

WORKINGMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES ENJOY THE BIG SHOW-ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST

SUNDAY OPENING. Chleago, June 18 .- There was not a wild rush of people to the World's Fair this morning. The Sunday crowd made no unusual haste. It took its usual Sunday-morning nap, ate its usual Sunday breakfas when the sun was high in the heavens, and that glowing orb had begun to settle toward the West before the crowd began to pour in at the gates of the white city in Jackson Park. In its differ d little from the crowd that attended the Fair last Sunday and the Sunday before. There were thousands of workingmen, some of them alone, some of them with their wives and families including the bables and dinner baskets. strolled about the grounds, through the buildings, and took solid comfort in the wondrous sights there placed on exhibition, and if any man imagines that the wage-worker does not appreciate fine paintingand works of art he should have seen the multitude of artisans that lingered in the halls of the Fine Arts Emilding throughout the afternoon and far into the evening. And when evening came thousands of families crowded the benches on the Administration Plaza and listened to the music of the bands in the pavilions and ate the lunches they had brought out from their homes. They enjoyed it, too, and when hie closing hour came they went home appearing at least to have spent a happy and profitable day.

But the art galleries and buildings containing works of skill and science were not the only places pat conized. The inhabitants of darkest Africa, Asia and the Isles of the sea temporarily quartered on the Midway Plaisance drew crowds of people to witness their wild, fantastic dancing and hear the strange, monot tones and music. Fortune-tellers, magicians, the Algerians and the Chinese all entertained thou-ands upon thou-ands of people. And thou-ands thronged about the wonderful Ferris wheel, and all day long the captive balloon carried visitors skyward and let them see the Fair and Chicago and the surrounding towns from the altitude of a thousand feet. And so another Sunday at the World's Fair passed. The great Ferris wheel, the Eiffel Tower of the World's Fair, is to be formally opened to the public next Wednesday afternoon. Extensive preparations are being made for the occasion. issued, and included in the list are about all the prominent enginee,s in the country. Excursion trains are to be run from Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincionati, Milwankee and other large cities. Speeches will be made by prominent engineers and by Mr. Ferris, the SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL. inventor of the great wheel. Mayor Parrison will make the address of velcome, and Director-General Davis will speak in behalf of the World's Fair.

With the mercury in the thermometer sticking near he no degree mark in the shade it was hardly reason able to expect a great crowd of people at position to day. Excepting on the wooded Island, the "White City" was not, and in some of the glassroofed buildings, especially Machinery Hall, the heat was felt more than in the open air. The Plaisance was felt more than in the open air. The Plaisance is absolutely barried of shade trees, but that part of the pirk was a favorite resort for thousands of people all day because of the highling liquids and leed refreshments which could be obtained in the villages and cafes. It was an amissement-loying crowd which blocked the Phisance, and one which usually is bent on worldly enjoyment on sunday. Fair or no Fair.

A woman and her little son had a close shave from being seriously if not fatally injured by falling glass in the Illinois Building. The mother was wheeling a chair in which the how sat along the main aisle on the east end when a whole pair of roof glass came crashing to the floor, part of it striking the boy and woman. Both were hadly frightened, and the boy's hand was slightly cut, several other visitors were touched by the falling glass, but not hurt.

hand was slightly cut. Several other visitors were touched by the falling glass, but not hurt.

There was no time to arrange for religious services as proposed by the Exposition Directory, but the usual musical programme was carried ont on the band stands. Toward evening the thermometry disputed a few negs and the people came out to swell the day's attendance as well as 48° the Sunday lillamination of the buildings and grounds. Many people patronized the lake boats, but did not enter the grounds, preferring to walt for a coeler day.

The Solal attendance at the Fair yesterday was as follows: Admits, 135,227; children, 9,130; officials, exhibitors and workmen, 35,166; total, 179,524.

The World's Fair officials hardly had time to congratulate themselves on the victory in the Unitedicates Court of Appeals yesterday before a notice of motion for another injunction was served upon them. The motion will be made in the United States Great Court Manday. This action was brought by Wanamaker & Brown, a New-Jersey corporation, and P. W. Friat, a citizen of Massachusetts, to restrain the World's Fair officials from opening the Exposition on sanday. An injunction is also ashed to restrain the directors from returning the \$1,929,220 of souvenir coins to the Trensury of the United States.

GLAD THAT THE GATES ARE OPENED.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AND PROPLE ON THE DECISION OF THE FEDERAL COURT.

foundations on which the Federal Government rests. It vindicates and establishes the fundamental principle of State home rule. It contains the saving essence, the vital inspiration of the Constitution of the United States, which reserves to the States and to the people all the powers not delegated to Congress. Cocannot make a valid law determining how Sunday or Jackson Park, nor at any other public park, nor in the streets and lighways, nor in the hotels and places of amusement, nor in the houses of worship, nor in the homes of the people. In this respect the decision is a landmark on the road of human progress.

"There is still another subject for contratulation

in this decision. It is a new declaration of independence for the rights of conscience and for religious liberty."

The Tribune's says: "The avowed object of the directors in fighting for the opening of the Exposition the first day of the week was that the workingmen namit visit it on their rest day. The directors have carried their point. Their next step should be to put it in the power of all the workingmen, whether eorly or well paid, to reap the fruits of the victory won in their name by reducing the price of admission on certain Sundays one oulf. There are thousands of workingmen who want to go to the Fair who can go only on Sundays, but to whom 50 cents seems to be, and is, a large sum of money. they would go, however, if they had to pay but 25 cents; and those who now go alone would take their wives with them If each had to pay but a

quarter of a dollar. Omaha, Neb., June 18.-The decision of the United States Court of Appeals opening the World's Fair on Sunday is highly satisfactory to a greater portion of the people in this city interested in the case. Such men as Mayor Bemis, Federal Judge Dundy, M. Woodworth, Dean Gardner, the Rev. T. J. Mackay, General Cowin and ex-Governor Boyd reiterate their advocacy of Sunday opening and express great satisfaction that the case is now finally settled in favor

of Sunday opening.

St. Paul, Minn., June 18.—There is but one sentiment in St. Paul tou hing the sunday opening of the Pair. That sentiment favors opening and has done of from the beginning. The decision of Justice Fuller was received with every manifestation of

A GOOD CHANCE FOR DESERVING WOMEN. AN ASSOCIATION WHICH WILL SEND THEM A WEEK TO CHICAGO FOR \$75.

"Seven days at the Chicago Exposition, with an expenditure of \$75, including passage from New York and return, are amply sufficient for the best time one ever had in one's life," wrote a young beneficiary o World's Fair Scholarship Association for Young Women recently to Miss S. M. Minturn, the head of the Board of Managers of that enterprise. the way in which the expense account is divided;

Excursion tickets, with berths in sleeping car. \$28, meals on train (\$2.50 each way). \$5; lodging in Chicago \$8; two admissions daily to Fair, \$8; neals in Chicago et 50 ddity), #12; street-car fares, #2; extras, accident menrance, #2; total, 675. Little has been said of this association of benevo-

lent men and women, which has been doing its work quietly in a sisting deserving young women artists, dudents, teachers and skilled artisans to visit the olumbian Exposition, whose lack of means would otherwise preclude the trip. Candidates for the holarships must either undergo examinations as o fitness by a committee, or obtain certificates from persons authorized by the committee to issue

According to the method pursued by the managers, a company of seventeen young wemen is sent to the Fair at intervals of eight days. The first of these parties left this city or May 50. It was com-posed of the most promising students of the Art Dipartment of the Cooper Union Institute. The next party was from the Woman's Medical College, and left here on June 7. On June 15 seventeen young women of the Teachers' College were sent out, and are still in Chicago. Next Friday members of the Art Students' League will visit the Fair, gation on July 1 will be made up of students from the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn. The association has rented a house in Chicago from June I to Augus 1/ This house is only twenty minutes from the Fair grounds, and is in every way suitable for its

There is a restaurant within half a block, where breakfast can be had. In this house the travellers are cared for by a competent woman.

travellers are cared for by a competent woman. Another woman, who is experienced in conducting parties of tourists, meets the strangers on their arrival, spends three days on the Fair grounds with them, and sees that they are safely settled in their places in the cars on their return journey. The scholarships are divided into two classes. Class A meindes those who cannot afford to pay even a small portion of the expense of the trip, while class B comprises those whose means whi permit them to lear an expense of \$30 or more. Contributions have thus far amounted to \$0.447, James A. Scrymser, of No. 37 Wallest, the treasurer, having been the largest sligle subscriber to the fund. As the house has been rented until the beginning of August, and all the machinery is in perfect working order, it is hoped that a sum amounting to \$1,500 additional will be subscribed. Checks may be sent to Mr. Scrymser, No. 37 Wallest, and information may be obtained at the office of the association, No. 105 East Twenty second-st., Room No. 309, between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE BREAK IN RATES TO THE FAIR. Galveston, Tex., June 18 (Special).-The break in World's Fair rates has come at last. A. S. Keenan, general passenger agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, has sent a telegraphic notification to all the passenger agents of the Texas railways that the experience of his road was that the present basis of World's Fair rates was entirely too high to induce rates heretofore in effect were much lower than the present rates, and submitting a proposal to all Texas roads to make the rates from Texas points on a basis of one and one-third fare to principal Mississippi added thereto, tickets to be on sale continuously to October 31, good to return until November 15 This proposition makes a sweeping reduction in present rates, and will probably be put into effect by the Santa Fe on Tuesday without reference to

the other roads. GENERAL HARRISON THINKS THE RULING WISE. Indianapolis, Ind., June 18.-Ex-President Harrison arrived home from the World's Fair last night. He spoke in highly landatory terms of the Exposition. He talked freely of the alleged attempt on the part of the Indiana Commission to freeze him off the programme. He said he was not asked to attend the dedication of the Indiana building until the day before the time set for the exercises, and was then informed that he was to have no place or part in the programme. With that understanding he went imply as a citizen of Indiana and felt highly honored

simply as a chizen of Indiana and felt highly be that his Hooster neighbors had called him out a did. Mr. Harrison considers the Sunday o decision of Chief Justice Fuller a wise ruling. (For Art at the World's Fair see Fifth Page.)

THE AUSTRALIAN SITUATION.

A REVIEW OF THE AFFAIRS AS AFFECTED BY THE BANK FAILURES. to the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: A few facts on the present financial situation alread as affected by the recent Australian bank cellapses will no doubt be of considerable interest, and less, the world over. The figures are in themselves of such enormous proportions that they would ap pear to read more as a romance than actual facts. and the following statement has been compiled with the object of showing the amount of the grand total of the funds deposited with the banks which have suspended payment, all within a period of a few weeks, the total amount involved exceeding \$416. 570,000, and this sum is exclusive of the capital stocks of the various banks, which, for the time at any rate, are utterly unrealizable, even at great In fact, the contingent liabilities upon them make them of no present commercial value.

one-third have been made by residents within the colonial residents. The following shows the aggre-

gate of the various deposited funds:	
City of Melbourne	\$11,307,600 4,000,000 32,000,600 51,203,000 9,783,000 50,735,000 24,640,000 3,905,000 1,750,000 42,640,000 42,640,000 1,7725,000 17,725,000
Total	

The magnitude of these figures makes it apparent that such a general locking up of funds must after more or less the drain of gold from this and othe countries. No doubt the Australian banks have beet pailty of widdly financing the country by layishly lending and lecking up funds without any regard for the inevitable future, resulting in a general want of confidence, depreciations of securities, and finally in the natural sequence, a principle of them they will be two before the confidence of the countries of securities. Chicago, here 18.— The Herald, commenting on the sunday Fair decision, says. It penetrates to the foundations on which the Federal Government rests in the foundations on which the Federal Government rests in the foundations on which the Federal Government rests in the foundations of which the fundamental principle of State home rule. It contains the saying essence of State home rule. It contains the saying essence of the Continuing of the United on their note issue, amounting to about \$7,000,000. on their note issue, amounting to about \$7,000,000. These figures of themselves are enough to account for the recent panies, as the smallest want of couldener could not but entail a crisis of the most severe character, rendering it impossible to meet a run of such magnitude. In one instance the Commercial Pank of Methourne had to suspend because out of credit balances of alout \$50,000,000 a proportion of only 10 per cent, about \$5,000,000 had been withdrawn.

only 10 per cent, about \$5,000,000 had been with drawn.

Nothing can justify banks locking up sums exceeding the total amount of moneys deposited for business purposes. Such a course is unfair to depositors, and has the effect of creating a false financial position in the trade of the particular country. This banking mismanagement is lamentable, as it has depreciated the position of the Australian continent generally, still with the boundless resources of the vast country in natural wealth there must still be a great future before if, and we have it on the highest authority that whatever blunders the colonies may have committed, "they are just as solvent a concern as can be found on the face of the earth," and without doubt the public, by exhibiting an unreasoning and excessive distrinst, have helped to create the very evils they had wished to avoid. By way of comfort for the future it may be stated that the trade of the country bears an improving prospect. The wool production in five years has increased from 1.184,273 to 1.791,253 bales, a gain of 607,000; and the prospective ten per cent advance in value of this year's production will have a material effect. As regar's wheat, between Victoria and New South Wales alone there are 500,000 tons available for export, which represents a value of stilo.00,000. So on the whole we are inclined to think that the future for this vast country need not be looked upon with that gloomy aspect which recent events have tended to create. New York, June 10, 1893.

EXPENSE OF THE YALE CORPORATION.

A DEFENCE OF THE YALE CORPORATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A letter in your columns from D. Cady Eaton vesterday demands an answer. The writer complains that the meetings of the Yale Corporation "are held in secret," so are commonly the meetings of corporations such as banks, stock companies and the like, their secretaries giving for the press what they choose Again, if the meetings are secret, how does the writer know that the alumni representatives are damb Again, the charge is made that the "clerical" members of the Corporation are standing in the way of progress and want things to remain as they were "thirty, fifty one hundred years ago!" How does it happen that Yale University, being presided over by a clerical, and managed by a majority of clericals, was one of the first institutions to provide a scientific How was it that Yale University was one of the first, f not the first, institution to admit women to the benefits of the post-graduate courses? How does it hap pen that these same clericals have been influential notably President Dwight, in leading men of wealth to give large sums of money for new buildings! Are he members of the corporation who are ministers one whit behind the other ministers of the good old Commonwealth of Connecticut? Is the management

A DISTURBANCE

isn't what you want, if your stomach and bowels are irregular. That's about all you get, though, with the ordinary pill. It may re-lieve you for the moment, but you're usually in a worse state af-terward than before. This is just where Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do most good. They act in an easy and natural way, very different from the huge, old-fashioned pills. They're not only pleasanter, but there's no reaction afterward, and their help lasts. One little agency-coated pellet.

lasts. One little sugar-coated pellet for a gentle leastive or corrective—three for a cathartic. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Dizziness, Sick and Bilious Headaches, are promptly relieved and curred

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of the affairs of the Commonwealth in the Legislature, where lawyers are the controlling force?" At least they do not let all business cease for two years while the decision as to the actual head of the State is pending? Again, the fack of culture in the "clericals" was disposed of years ago by Dr. Leonard Bases in a communication from a country minister from "Squashville!" Let the writer go and read it. Finally, the alumni do vote for members of the Corporation. I have sent my own vote each year. Two years ago, if I remember rightly, more than 1,500 votes were reported, which is a good number, when you recall the fact that classes not out five years cannot vote. In justice to the other alumni, you will doubtless publish this communication from one of the "clericals,"

S. M. KEELER.

Jeffersonville, Penn., June 16, 1893.

REGULATION BETTER THAN SUPPRESSION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: "The Anti-Combine Convention," assembled the request of the State of Minnesota, has been in ession the present week. We are not informed as to the result of its deliberations, but, so far as we can action that it may take will be without due regard to ither the nature and tendency of the large industrial combinations known as "trusts," or the principles that should guide in any attempt to correct whatever evils may be incident to the growth of such combine th 08.

In an article by the present writer, published in the June "Social Economist," an attempt was made to show that the growth of these gigantic combinations is the legitimate result of industrial conditions that have for some time prevailed, and are likely to con-inue to prevail; that their general tendency is for the benefit, not the harm, of the great masses of the people. In that article it was said: "The only consequential drawback will be the much exaggerated canger of extortionately high prices being enarged by the monopolies that it is assumed will exist. But practice of sales at high prices to a comparatively limited class of consumers will be absolutely inconsistent with the then existing modes of production by means of expensive and colossal plants. Such modes of production will absolutely require, as a condition of success, Luge sales and small profits. Still, it may be conceded that perhaps for a time, until adjustment has been had to the new conditions, there will be here and there overcharging by a monopolist producer. In that case an already existing remedy will be applied by fixing a maximum price by means of a governmental commission."

Here is the gist of the whole matter: Trusts should e dealt with, not by the method of suppression-the Anti-Combine Convertion's Committee on Resolutions recommends action looking to "the complete extineion" of trusts-but by the method of regulation. In this way we shall secure all the invaluable benefits likely to arise from production on an enormous scale, consequent diminution of cost, and shall be enabled to avoid any evils incident to such pro-

maximum or minimum of price, as between buyer and eller, have as a rule been generally condemned as not in harmony with the spirit of modern industrialism. But, although absence of statutory restrictions upon the freedom of contract is, as a rule, highly beneficial, yet there is no absolute troneled principle forbidding the imposition of such restrictions in a special cluss of cases, where the benefit arising from such restriction outwelghs the barm. To assert that there is such an absolute ironelad principle is to fall into the error of the rigidly "laissez faire" economists, who so persistently opposed statutory restrictions upon the freedom of contract as between employer and employer. But, notwithstanding their opposition, statutes limiting the number of hours that an employe-for instance, a factory operative-might be allowed to work, have now long been in successful operation; so successful as to convert some of the most influential opponents of such legislation. The ery of "paternalism," rised whenever a proposition is made to impose restrictions in any particular case upon the freedom of contract, whether between employer and employe, or between buyer and seller, has small justification. The point to consider is whether, considering all the circumstances of the particular case, such res ction is likely to produce more betefit than harm, or the

Assuming, then, that statutes fixing the maximum price to be charged by a monopolist producer, are, or may be, abstractly desirable, we next consider whether there is any practical difficulty in the way. There is at present a very serious practical dif-

ficulty. All our anti-trust statutes, whether State of

There is at present a very serious practical difficulty. All our anti-trust statutes, whether State of Federal, are, under present conditions, likely to split on the rock of the "commerce clause" of the Federal Constitution, which gives Congress "power to regulate commerce among the several States." But this leaves each State with power to regulate commerce within its own borders, to the exclusion of Congress. As the matter stands, no given statute, whether state or Fesieral, can deal adequately with a "trust." If the preceding is had under the Federal statute, the inquiry is limited to interstate transactions; if under a State statute, to transactions wholly within that State.

How, then, shall we effectively deal with the problem of fixing, whenever necessary, the maximum price to be charged by a monopolist corporation transacting business in and among a large number of states? The answer will be obvious to one who will consider in this connection the method of dealing with the problems arising out of the discovery of the inadequacy of State probability levislation to prevent interstate sales of bioxicating liquors. Congress met the difficulty by passing a statute the Wilson act of 1800 making intoxicating liquors. Congress met the difficulty by passing a statute the Wilson act of 1800 making intoxicating liquors transported into a State "subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State." Now, to enable a State to deal adequately with the problem of fixing the maximum price to be charged by a monopolist producer, Congress should, following the nature of the Wilson act, pass a statute enabling each State to maximum price to be charged by a monopolist producer, Congress should, following the nature of the wilson for pass a statute enabling each State to maximum price to be charged by a monopolist producer, Congress should, following the nature of the wilson for pass a statute enabling each State to maximum price to be charged by a monopolist producer, Congress should, following the nature of the wi

SAYS SHE IS A NIECE OF WADE HAMPTON. Trenton, N. J., June 18 .- A woman giving the

name of Dora S. Hampton and asserting that she ls a niece of ex-Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, is in the hands of the Trenton police on Carolina, is in the hands of the Trenton police on a charge of grand larceny. She says she came from the South recently in search of a wayward daughter. Last week she took rooms at the house of Andrey Rafegas, No. 30 Barnes-st. When she left there a diamond ring was missed. It was found the next day in a pawn shop and the woman's arrest on a charge of stealing it followed. She denies the charge and will have a hearing to-morrow morning.

A NEW-HAVEN INVENTOR FATALLY BURT.

New-Haven, Conn., June 18 (Special) .- Henry B. Dayton, of this city, a decorator and inventor, was fatally crushed beneath the tracks of an electric car at Savin Rock this afternoon. He was leaning from the rear platform, hanging from the rail, when the car passed a fence which grazed him, causing bim to lose his hold. He was caught by the trucks and received severe internal and scalp injuries. His right arm, which was tearly severed from his body, was amputated at the scene of the accident, in the presence of over 1,000 spectators. Mr. Dayton was taken to the hospital, where the physicians say he cannot live. He is fifty-four years old, and has a family.

A FACTORY NEARLY DESTROYED IN BROOKLYS. A fire which nearly destroyed the Brooklyn Paper Mill in Carroll, near Nevins st., Brooklyn, broke out the second story of the wooden building about 11:30 o'cloc't last night. The factors is ewnet and run by H. A. Philip & Co. Wall and packing paper were manufactured there. As the building has been on tire several times in the last two or three months, last night's fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The muchinery was valued at \$18,000. The total loss was about \$20,000. The factory has been shut down for over a week. Sixty hams were employed.

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